



Figure 284: Selecting the field for the subdivision

Sum - Sales Value		Region				
Category	Employ	East	North	South	West	Total Result
Golf	Brigitte	\$5,822	\$3,814	\$5,151	\$12,174	\$26,961
	Fritz	\$15,172	\$3,443	\$23,290	\$4,934	\$46,839
	Hans	\$5,316	\$3,049	\$4,196	\$5,380	\$17,941
	Kurt	\$9,707	\$2,214	\$11,681	\$4,744	\$28,346
	Ute	\$5,954	\$6,221	\$11,939	\$12,013	\$36,127
Sailing		\$22,484	\$22,468	\$44,801	\$20,099	\$109,852
Tennis		\$35,966	\$34,533	\$34,258	\$37,942	\$142,699
<b>Total Result</b>		<b>\$100,421</b>	<b>\$75,742</b>	<b>\$135,316</b>	<b>\$97,286</b>	<b>\$408,765</b>

Figure 285: After the drill down

To hide the details again, double-click on the cell Golf or choose **Data > Group and Outline > Hide Details**.

The pivot table remembers your selection (in our example the field **Employee**) by adding and hiding the selected field, so that for the next drill down for a field in the **Category** column the dialog does not appear. To remove the selection **Employee**, open the Pivot Table Layout dialog and delete the unwanted selection in the *Row or Column Fields* area.

- The active cell is a data field. In this case, drill down results in a listing of all data entries of the data source that aggregate to this value.

In our example, if we double-click on the cell with the value \$18,741 from Figure 283, we would have a new list of all data sets that are included in this value. This list is displayed in a new sheet.

F12					
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Date	Sales Value	Category	Region	Employee
2	02/06/08	\$3,443	Golf	North	Fritz
3	03/18/08	\$3,814	Golf	North	Brigitte
4	01/17/08	\$4,842	Golf	North	Ute
5	06/28/08	\$3,049	Golf	North	Hans
6	03/06/08	\$1,379	Golf	North	Ute
7	05/30/08	\$2,214	Golf	North	Kurt

Figure 286: New sheet after the drill down for a value in a data field

## Filtering

To limit the pivot table analysis to a subset of the information that is contained in the data basis, you can filter the pivot table results.